AROUND THE WHIST TABLE THE IONG SUIT AND THE SHORT SULL SQUABBLE STILL ON.

Analysis of the Play in the Manhattan-Continental Match-The Value of a Trump-The Weekly Problem-Notes.

Every effort is being made to belittle the re suits of the match between the long and the short suit players on the 14th. The comments of the refereee have been widely copied. This is what he says under the caption, "The Sys-

"At least two members of Mr. Foster's team played anything but the game advocated by him, opening long suits in a very large percentage of occasions. Should any one attempt to make capital out of the result as a short suit victory it will simply be another intentional effort to deceive the public by misstating facts. The referee watched the play with great care, especially that of the Manhattans, see the alleged beauties and trick winning qualities of the short suit game. Mesers, Henriques and Hawkins both played a strong. he team do not play anything like the game advocated by Mr. Foster, and therefore his game was practically the only test of the system. Messrs. Henriques and Hawkins play the game much as it is played by the best teams in Philadelphia, but Mr. Foster's game. was not of enough consequence to demand serious consideration or criticism."

When THE SUN published its account of the match last Sunday, it knew that the foregoing was being widely copied; it also knew that it was absolutely untrue from first to last. A reporter from THE SUN was present at the match, and knew that the whole Man hattan team faithfully and consistently followed the system of play advocated in these articles; but THE SUN did not wish to contradict a player of Mr. Work's standing without presenting the facts.

The Manhattan system is to avoid leading from ten ace suits that contain less than six cards; to lead suits headed by ace king in preference to any others; to lead from K, Q, J, in preference to K Q only, or if a K Q suit must be led, to lead the lowest card of it. If they have no long suit well supported by cards of reentry and trumps, they lead singletons, or supporting cards from short suits. If a long weak suit must be opened, the top of it is led, such as the 10 from 10, 9, 6, 4, 2, or the J from J. 8, 4, 3. The Manhattans do not call for a trump lead through an honor turned. Mr. Work mays the "stars" of the Manhattans did not play this system. In making that assertion he betrays either blindness or prejudice.

Mr. E. T. Baker of the Brooklyn Whist Club

Mr. E. T. Baker of the Brooklyn Whist Club has kindly furnished The Sun with copies of the official record of every card played in the first forty eight hands. These records show that the following short suits were opened by the Manhattan players, the second column giving the suits opened by the Continental player who held the same hand on the over play at the other table. The last two columns show the tricks gained by each club on the hands. In every case in which the Manhattan player had not both ace and king, or both king and queen, the op of the suit was led.

Sutta Led by

	Shir Let by		Trucks working	
Hawkins—	Continentals— 9 5 4 3 Trumps K Q 10 6 8 2	Man.	Cont	
18 95 7648	Trumps K 10 0 2 A Q 7 0 5 4 A N 5 4 A V 8 3	ł	ì	
Henriques— A Q 5 10 8 3	A 10 5 6 A 5 5 4 a A 0 7 3	2 1	1	
Foster-	A Q 9 6 3	1		
0 9 9 8 10 6 4	A J 8 7 6 5 A U 5 4 K 10 7 6 5 4 Trumps K J 10 9 7 6 2	2	1	
KQJS	K Q 5 4 8	1 2	i	
Gilbooly— J 0 3 Q J R Q 10 3 A R 6 4	Q J, 7 6 3 R J 10 3 Q 10 0 7	3 3	1	

In the last but one the Manhattan player led the 3, the Continental player led the K.

Perhaps Mr. Work can reconcile these facts with his statement that Hawains and Henriques did not play the short suft game at all. They seem to have led four singletons and six two-card suits in 24 hands. The second column shows what else they held, and what the long suiters led on the over-play of their hands. Mr. Work's statement that the game played by the captain of the Manhattans was not worth consideration or criticism is also unfortunate, for the records show that he lost less tricks than any other player on the team, dropping two on one hand only, by discarding from his long suit on an adverse trump lead. The players that Mr. Work picked as the stars of the team dropped seven of the eleven tricks lost by careleseness. A glance at the number of tricks won will show that the claim made by The Sun is true of this, as of all similar cases; the short suit game is a steady trick winner.

AN EXAMPLE HAND. As a sample of how much long suit play Henriques and Hawkins are guilty of, here is a
hand played last week in the inter-city tourney, from which every player in the room but
Hawkins led the fourth-best club. A and B
are partners against Y and Z. Z dealt and
turned the heart 9. The underlined card
wins the trick, and the card under it is the
next one led. There is nothing gained by the
play; but it is a beautiful hand, with strong
marks of individuality and imagination. Such
hands are rare, even among short suiters.

TRICK.	H'wkins.	Y	H'nriq's. B	z
1	Q	10 4	A .	2 .
9	Ø 4	J 🌢	7 .	K .
B	6 4	4 2	410	♥ 5
4	OK	20	3 4	9 4
ð	AO	5 0	30	8 0
6	0.0	QO	70	10
7	4 7	A A	4 3	4 4
B	A 8	4 4	4 J	0 0
9	♡ A	6 0	4 5	8 4
o	₩ 6	02	QV	Ol
1	4 0	♥3	♥10	5 .
9	4 9	♡ 7	♥8	6 4
3	♣ K	100	40	K o

This is "much the way the hand would be played by the best teams in Philadelphia" so Mr. Work says.

A TRUMP'S VALUE. In the problem presented for solution on March 8, the question was to accertain the ex-act value of an extra trump. "Convent Aven-

March 8, the question was to ascertain the exact value of an extra trump. "Convent Avenue" writes:

"We must suppose that the trumps are sometimes played in suit, that is, led like plain suits, if all the trumps were played in suit, the player holding 3,820 trumps would nave 700 remaining, all of which would take tricks. But in the 3,000 tricks in which trumps are led it is evident that he will take a number proportional to the number of high trumps he holds. Of the 1,000 aces of trumps, for instance, his proportion, as compared to that of any other player, will be as 3,820 to 3,000; or about 294 to 235. So with king, queen, &c. Of the tricks in trumps he should take 294 out of every 1,000, each of the other players getting 235, nearly. In the 3,000 tricks in trumps he will take 800, nearly; each of the three other players taking 720. The player having the 3,820 trumps will therefore take 760 plus 809, or 1,650 tricks; each of the others taking 720 only.

"The plain suit cards will be distributed so."

889, or 1,050 tricks: each of the others taking 720 only.

The plain suit cards wil be distributed so that 9,180 fall to the player with the extra trumps, each of the other players having 9,940. As the number of high cards and tricks won will maintain the same proportion, he will win 2,101 tricks in plain suit to any other player's 2,340. So the player with the 750 extra trumps will win 1,650 tricks in trumps, and 2,161 in plain suits, or 3,870 in all. Each of the other players will take 770 in trumps, and 2,340 in plain suits, or 3,060 in all; leaving the player with the 760 extra trumps just 750 tricks ahead, which is exactly a trick for each extra trump.

The gist of this argument is that what the layer gains by holding more than his propertion of high trumps, he loses by holding less high or trick-winning cards in the plain suits. What he loses on the swings, he makes up on

What he loses on the swings, he makes up on the merry go rounds.

The number of trumps that each player at a whist table should hold can be easily calculated. Pole gives both method and results in his "Philosophy of Whist," p. 131. The proportion is 3.05 for each of the non-desiers and 3.82 for the dealer. As whist is a partnership, this will make the expectation for the leader's side 3.06, or 6.12, and for the dealer's side 3.06 plus 3.82, or 6.88. This will give the dealer's side 3.06 plus 3.82, or 6.88. This will give the dealer's side an advantage of 76 trumps in every 100 deals. If we suppose that in the course of time everything cless will causling fisself, even the errors in the play, the dealer's side must be granted a permanent advantage of 76 trucks in every 100 deals.

It remains to be seen how this assumption agrees with the facts. There are only 2.054 deals at hand on which to base calculations; 1.666 are given in Pole's work, and there are

388 in the five trophy matches. In these 2,064 hands, if our calculation is correct, the dealer's side should win 76 per yent, of this number 12,054) more tricks than the leader's side. This would give them 1,561 extra tricks. As a matter of fact, the actual count shows that they did get 1,564.

Here the question naturally arises, did the dealer's side hold the number of trumps they were mathematically expected to hold. There are no statistics of this in Poles work, but in our 388 trophy hands the dealer's side should hold 38481,88-2,666. Actual count shows they did hold 2,672.

Now comes the great connodrum. If a trump is worth a trick, which all the foregoing would seem to prove, the dealer's side should win 3888,746, or 234 more tricks than the leader's side in those 388 hands. Here are the numbers they actually did win:

Leaster's Dealer's Side. 79 99 98 64 388 2329 4715 Totals

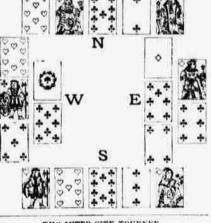
This number, 380, is 92 more than they are entitled to. They did not get them because they held more than their share of the trumps, for it has just been shown that they held almost exactly their right number. The difference in skill may account for some of them. Each of these five matches was won by a certain number of tricks, and as the winners were laif the time on the dealer's side, they may be credited with half the total, the results of the matches are as follows: them, but worse is to come, because a Presiden-Total . 37 tricks

Half of this amount may be called 18 tricks, which, deducted from our 92, still leaves 74 tricks to be accounted for. In our article on March 8 this table was given: No. of Tricks Won by Suits, Leader's Stile, Adver. Diff. 65 79 89 110 77 88 109 184 1129 74 403

The exact number that is wanted to balance the account, 74, is the number of tricks lost by the leader's side through opening long uncetablished suits. This is a surprising coincidence, but it is nothing more. It remains to be proved that the dealer's side get 74 more tricks than they were entitled to simply by having suits led up to them. If this can be proved, it will show that the tricks gained by the adversaries of the original leader of uncetablished long suits are never recovered. But if they are recovered, the 74 tricks must have been gained in some other way. What way? That is the great conundrum of modern whist. OUR PROBLEMS.

The solution of the problem on March 15 is for N to lead trumps twice, S discarding both his diamonds. N then leads diamond 8, and the adversaries are forced to discard to their disadvantage. disadvantage.

Hearts trumps, N to lead, and N and S to take all five tricks.



THE INTER-CITY TOURNEY.

THE INTER-CITY TOURNEY.

This tournament came to an end last night. The final result will be found on our sporting page, as the game was not finished when this column went to press.

Yew events have attracted more attention than this, and the interest in the struggle for supremacy has been helghtened by the fact that an entirely new element in tournament play was introduced—a team of Philistines who believed not in long suits nor in American leads throwing down the gauntlet to fourteen orthodox clubs.

leads throwing down the gauntlet to fourteen orthodox clubs.

So successful has the play been as practice for the coming congress, that another and similar tournament will be started in the rooms of the Brooklyn Whist Club next Saturday, and will continue until May 30. It will be open to teams of four from any reputable whist club. The same system of scoring points and tricks will be followed, although many think it would be better to call each hand a match, and to give the team gaining on any hand credit for one point, whether they gained one trick or seven. This is the score at the end of the seventh round of the present tournament:

	Tri	Pivs. Minus. Points			
Rank. Club.	Piva	Minus.	Points		
1. Manhattan 2. N. J. Athletic 3. Orango			10		
2 N. J. Athletic		0.00	81		
3 Orango	*************	3.9	33		
4 Ridge 5 Union League 6 Park 7 Knickerbooker		9.5	3.0		
5. Union League	************	0.0	100		
n Park	******	4.0	8.		
7. Knickerbocker		6.9	10		
8 Lincoln 9 Continental		11	- 35		
W. Continental		- 1	33		
10 Carleton		- 2	25		
11 Irving 12 Midwood 13 Hidgewood		М.	21		
12 Shawood	*****	1477	183		
14 Jersey City		200	92		
15 Unattached		1111			

The two highest individual scores to date are Hawkins, blus 24, and Henriques, plus 21, both Manhattan players.

In the Brooklyn compass whist last Monday, Rowe and Scrimgeour made high score, N and S, 11 plus; Henius and Stevenson, E and W, p plus. There has been quite a change in the positions of the leaders for the individual scores. They now stand: Taylor, 191; Rowe, 90; Henius and Stevenson, 88; Baker, 86, The return match between the entire State of New Jersey and all the Brooklyn clubs was played in Brooklyn last Wednesday. One hundred and fifty-six players took part, and the result was a victory for New Jersey by 8 tricks.

A New Phrase Which Has Become Very

Current additions to contemporary slang find their way into popularity by odd means. An expression once made and often repeated gets finally a sort of vogue, especially if it seems pecutiar. Such an expression, popular for a long time, was "out of sight," though there was no especial significance to the phrase when distorted to cover a variety of cases. A person was said to be "out of sight" when, for any reason, he or she was superior to other persons in any particular, and a man might be "out of sight" because he was less well dressed than his poorly attired associates, and a woman was said to be 'out of sight" because her apparel was a good deal brighter and more stylish than that of her associates. Similarly the word "nit," recently so popular, has been swerved from its original meaning to serve many other purposes. It is of German-American origin, being a corruption of "nicht," and among Germans it is not an unusual thing to state an affirmative proposi-

tion by first stating the proposition and then adding the word "nicht."

The grammatical genesis of "Johnny on the spot" cannot be traced very clearly, but the phrase certainly originated from the longer and less expressive one, "Johnny is always on the spot "is a man or youth who may be relied upon to be not a certain stated place when wanted and on whose assured appearance confident expectation may be based. It is not sufficient that an alert and trustworthy individual, to be thought deserving of the name "Johnny on the spot," should restrict his beneficent activity to the matter of being at a certain place when needed. He must, in addition, render such service and attend to such business when there as the occasion may require, and such a "Johnny" must be on the spot not merely to attend to the business of others, but also to look after his own. Hence an individual who is prompt and farseeing alive to his own interests, and keenly sensible of means for promoting his own advantage, is a "Johnny on the spot." The expression is, to some extent, a variation or rather a continuation of that other phrase "he gets there.

The expression, "Johnny on the spot." has come into popularity very suddenly, and it will probably go out of popularity after some pretty tion by first stating the proposition and then adding the word "nicht."

gets there.

The expression, "Johnny on the spot," has come into popularity very suddenly, and it will probably go out of popularity after some pretty hard usage in paragraphers columns, variety theatres, "ampaign speeches, and cheap plays, in an equally unconventional way, but until a successor is found it is likely to be in pretty general use hereabouts.

Since THE War.

Rheumatism and their cured in every case since lead. Pamone Preservitation 100.384 cured incurables. Physical to take. 15c, Rot. Pringelses. Book free. Müller. 42 University PL. N. Y. BISMARCK BITTERS once a day builds up.

HARD TIMES FOR ACTORS. OF ADVERSE SEANONS.

Foreign Actors the Causes of Much Suffering-Expedients to Which Good Actors Are Put to Gain a Livelihood, Theatrical people of all grades, from the angels or financial backers of managers down to stage hands, have known few if any more disastrous seasons than the now far advanced eason of 1895 0. It seems to be the climax of a succession of adverse years, bearing hard on backs already bent by heavy burdens of misfortune. The failure of many scores of excelent travelling companies that vainly sought support from the patronage once accorded abundantly by the minor cities and towns attests that the hard times from which the country has suffered since 1807 are not yet over. Money is not yet sufficiently plentiful to permit induigence in amusements to the same extent as formerly. This is in no wise dis-proved by the exceptional successes of a few theatres in the principal cities where rich peo ple live and where the large floating popula ions maintain an abnormal scale of expenditure. The present situation is bad enough for theatrical enterprises and those employed in

tlal campaign year is always a bad one for the theatrical business.

One reason for the ever-increasing distress among caterers to the public amusement is that the ranks of the profession in every department are now overcrowded, not only by the natural growth of the established sources of native supply, but also by hordes of imported performers, who, as a general rule, remain when they get here. For the last decade almost all English stars have brought their own entire companies to this country to support them, thus depriving Americans of a chance of employment. Other artists, also, of almost every race

color, and previous condition of servitude, have flocked to this country, and have often been preferred by managers to native performers. The consequence is that only the comparatively small number who are in the front ranks are always in demand. A few others ranging downward from this line manage to eke out a precarious livelihood by occasional jobs, but among the rank and file of American professionals the distress increases from year to year. Some do not get a single job in an entire season, and so, by sheer necessity, are forced out of the profession altogether into forced out of the profession altogether into other occupations. As a rule actors are illidadapted to and care nothing for any pursuit other than theirs. There are, however, a few notable exceptions of players making a success in some other business. But while most of them still hang on to their own, they contest their stringgles in the poor abodes they call "home," and put a brave face upon their sufferings, not only because actors—in that word are also included actresses—are naturally proud, but also because they know the importance of keeping up appearances. They are aware that if they look doleful and shabby the inference will be drawn that they are out of an engagement because they are no longer attractive, and, as nothing succeeds like success, they must at least seem to be at the head and not at the foot of the procession. Moreover, so long as he can keep well dressed lope springs eternal in the actor's breast. He is sure that so long as he can hold on to his wardrobe he may at any moment selve a job.

Therefore daily he ions the crowd on the Actors' 'Change, and helps to swell the swarm at the dramatic agencies, with gayly uplifted head, and crecking lokes with the most properous—or the reverse—of them all. He may feel a trifle hollow in the stomachic region, and his trousers may be fringed at the ankies, but they will be newly creased, and his face will be clean-shaven. The women's black satin skirts from overnuch cleaning and pressing, may shine like an oid stove, but their hang and flare will be in the latest style, while their hats will be so bellowered and hefeathered that no one will catch even a glimpse of Black Care as he rides on the rim behind. It is only when the players' togs become threadbare, or he is obliged to consign them to the care of his "uncle," that, losing heartalong with the most essential tools of his trade, he drops out of it altogether.

It is not only the incompetent and the elaster with hear and he he had and and the players. other occupations. As a rule actors are ill-

"uncle," that, losing heart along with the most essential tools of his trade, he drops out of it altogether.

It is not only the incompetent and the elderly who have been errowded off the boards, but also those still in the prime of life and with unimpaired dramatic power, whose services were in demand and well remunerated until the "Assyrians came down like a wolf on the fold." There is one native actor who used to receive an average weekly salary of \$40. He has had no steady employment for five years, and is overloyed at the now rare chance of getting a five-dollar job.

Many among the retired ranks were provident in their by-gone presperous days, and put by something, but, except in the case of stars, their earnings were seldem in excess of the indispensable outlay for co-tumes and other incidentals, so that few of them now find themselves in a position, to live without an income from continued employment. Hence one comes across retired artists of both sexes in the most unexpected places and pursuits.

In the list of the impecunious are not included the vast hordes who gain subsistence by instructing pupils in the various ramifications of the dramatic art, as this is the natural resource of their profession, Heing overcrowded, like the profession itself, only occasionally is the business of the instructor sufficiently profitable to put those engaged in it in flourishing determinations.

server of their profession. Being overcrawded, like the profession testif, only accompanily as some of their profession. Being overcrawded, like the profession testif, only accompanily as able to not those engages in it in flourishing. All worst of stronge expedients to keep the wolf from the door are responded to, free wolf from the door are responded to, free wolf from the door are responded to, free wolf from the door are responded to the wolf the subject of the door are responded to the wolf the subject of the wolf the wolf the subject of the wolf the wolf the subject of the wolf the wo

service when the seage. As actor who used to ear at the head of an ewn company had as to ear at the head of an ewn company had as to ear at the head of an ewn company had as the head of the head of a th

DUTIES OF "EXTRA LADIES."

SOMETIMES THEY'RE PAGES AND THEN THEY'RE COURT LADIES.

Several Hundred Women in New York and Brooklyn Who Are Glad to Go on the Stage at SI a Performance, Either for the Fun of the Thing or the Money. "Extra ladies" is the name that dignifies them. They are the several hundred young girls and women in this city and Brooklyn who perform the most trifling duties on the stage for the fun that there is in it or because necessity drives them to it. They scan the amusement columns in the daily papers with more eagerness than the average country bride and bridegroom who come here to pass the honeymoon, and, not content with this, they read the theatrical criticisms to see if they can get an inkling of a change of bill in any of the playhouses. It is the custom for man-agers to make such changes on Monday night. Wherever one is to be made, Monday morning usually finds a long line of extra ladies waiting to see if there is anything that they can get to do in the new play, and if the manager shakes his head and says, "No extras needed in this piece," off they scurry to another theatre where a change of bill is advertised.

The duties of this branch of the profession are varied but light, and this adjective also describes the pay that the extra ladies receive. One week a woman may be a magnificently attired court lady, while the next will find her a simple peasant girl and the third sees her a page to one of Shakespeare's kings. In each instance the salary is the same \$1 performance.

and shops during the day and cannot get off to present themselves where a bill is to be changed, and these, with many others, de-pend upon men who make a specialty of supplying extras to the theatres to find them places. Edwin A. Pratt has been in this business for ten years. When asked to tell something about these people, he said: "I don't bother with furnishing men any

more, but devote a great part of my time to securing good-looking, refined women for plays wherein extra ladies are needed, and I now have on my waiting list over 100 girls, from 16 to 25 years of age, whom I can command at any time. They are all well bred, and most of them live with their parents or husbands. "Observant people often remark that the extra ladies seen in performances nowadays

are such fresh-looking, well-built women. Tha is easily explained. Managers don't want the old stagers, whose faces are known to the public, and they won't have them. The last time Mrs. Langtry was here she came to me personally and said: 'Now, mind you, I want real elegant look-

ing extra ladies, who know how to wear good clothes and to enter a room and sit down gracefully."

"I picked out such from my list as I thought would please her, and at the end of the engagement she congratulated me on securing a set of women with such fine figures and presence. I've been told that the extra ladies who worked with Duse in 'Cavalleria Rusticana" and with Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter in 'Romeo and Juliet,' were very fine looking and had excellent stage manners, and I'm sure that both of these things can be said of the women who acted with Milu in his Shakespearean plays, though it was a first experience with several of them. "I have innumerable applications, personal

a first experience with several of them.

"I have innumerable applications, personal and written, from three classes of women in all of the leading cities of the rountry. First, there are the women who need extra money to supplement meagre salaries cerned in other ways; next there are the young, unmarried women, who have comfortable homes, but wish to carn a little pin money for themselves, and, last, we have the girls who are stage struck, who imagine that they have talent, and wish to go on that they may learn how to present themselves on the stage and become familiar with stage life.

"Many things have to be considered in choosing extra ladies to go on in a piny. For instance, short, stout, rollicking girls wouldn't do to put on as court ladies, and the tall, elegant looking women, such as come from the ranks of cloak models—and there are a great many of them would look hullcrous skipping round in a pengants' dance on a green. When a woman makes personal application to go on as an extra lady, the super captain, manager, or who ever it is that she applies to, considers her face and Agare first, and then her intelligence and training in society ways. Presence goes a great way toward success or failure. The parents of these girls often raise very serious objections to their going on the stage, but the girls them serives are generally a very determined lot. I never keep anything from those who come to me to be put on my list, but tell them of all the tempatations of stage life, and advise them against making promisenous acquaintances. They generally come and go be twos or threes, and, as a rule, are a quiet, well-behaved into a women, though very holly and good-humored with each other, which is natural, as they have little responsibility.

"Many who go on with the idea that they are embryo Duses or Bernhardts change their rounds after two or three months, and decide that instead of having talent and ability which thill advance them as actreases, it is only ambition that they posees. They good drop out

that instead of having talent and ability which will advance them as actresses, it is only ambi-tion that they possess. They soon drop out discouraged. On the other hand a fair propordiscouraged. On the other hand a fair proportion of young ladies, who work as extra ladies merely for the money that is in it, show talent and develop quite rapidly; few rise to be leading ladies, but very frequently they get parts that pay from \$25 to \$40 a week. Lansing Rowan, the leading lad; in the Francey stock company, which is the adicipal one in San Francisco, started out as an extra lady. She belongs to a fine family and had a good income, but was stage struck. Her first exacrience as an extra was with Mrs. Lestic Carter when she played Miss Heipett, and now she is acting in Shakespercan plays.

to descant upon the properties of the fall of the description be is selling.

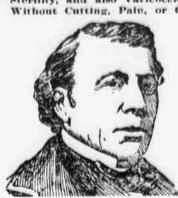
In many instances the advertisors have gone in many instances the advertisors have gone in many instances the advertisors have gone and dance turn. An Englishman lately arrived in this country housing to find an open stated in this country housing to find an open characteristic properties. The properties of the country housing to find an open characteristic properties of the country housing to find an open ministrel and a man to natter Italii, Iban along ministrel and a man to natter Italii, Iban along films that he can be compared to the country housing the country and a man and country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage of the stage was number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful on the stage for a number of the country has been successful act as an extra, and I usually make no own engagements.

"Fo day in "Hardet" I'm a court lady for a while, and in the last act some of us will be virgins at the death. Then in my day I've been a foreign beasant girl, an American country girl, a circus girl, and a waitless. Costumes are nearly always furnished as from the stage wardrode, and they are given out to us by the mistress of the wardrode. Who it spects us before we cannot see that the notality hasn't put on her things like a passant. There is little respectfully about the store, and while I have no ministic to be one an actress. I like the bediess is well that I can't get out of it.

"I can't understand your having no antistion," said another, advancing loward the speaker and the visitor with a tragic tread that made the latter shuffle around uneasily.

RICORD'S SUCCESSOR.

Sterility, and also Varicocele, Hydrocele, and Stone in the Bladder, Without Cutting, Pair, or Confinement.



PROF. RICORD OF PARIS.

There can be no doubt but that the mantle of Philippe Ricord, the greatest specialist in Diseases of Men, has fallen upon the shoulders of a worthy successor and an American. Dr. H. H. Kane of New York city, who spent five years under the direct tutelage of the great Frenchman and in the wards of the Hopital du Mull, has not only carried out with success the wonderful methods of his teacher, but has inaugurated new operations and new methods that are far in advance of anything known in this country

at the present day.

Under his treatment, which is both simple and pleasent, Sterility, Falling Powers, Drains, Losses, Sexual Neurasthenia or Exhaustion of Nerve Force, rapidly disappear and are replaced by a condition of

rirength, virility, and nerve power that are a revela-tion to the patient.

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and look toward the door, "I'm only doing this as a steeping stone to something higher. I've always had a strong desire to go on the stage stane I was a child, but my mother would not hear of such a thing. Finally, three weeks ago, I got her consent to go on in "Macheth," and now I'm miserable when I'm of the boards. I book on the work as a pleasure, and am exceedingly anxious to get in something where I'll have some lines to say. I want to become familiar with stage life first through my eyes," she concluded, rolling up her eyes as if she could gain much knowledge even from the dressing room ceiling, "and as soon as possible I want a tragic part, for tragedy is my forte."

"Well, comedy is mive," put in the page, and she stopped "cutting up monkeyshines" long enough to say something serious.

"Oh, no langhing is vours," interrupted a very austere looking extra, as she put an extra daub of rouge on each cheek.

"And I admit that I'm stage struck," continued the page, without taking any notice of the thrust. "I didn't go on for the money, because I do not need it, but because I've been very successful in amateur theatricels in the country, and I think I have some talent. No tracedy for me, either, but I want to get in a real borsey play, like 'The Sporting buchess." I'm crazy over herses, and very fond riding and driving, and

"Horse play would suit you," again interrupted the austere noblewoman, who declined to talk about herself.

"Yes, horse play suits me," was the answer, "and I'm looking for a part. I don't think I was built for a page. Now, to night Lact the part of a dummy, but still it will be much more sport when I get a part with a line or two to say, and I'm stone for a part, it don't think I was built for a page. Now, to night we have a successful to talk about herself.

"Yes, horse play suits me," was the answer, "and I'm looking for a part, it don't think I want to be independent, so I conclude to begin all over as an extra lady, and that's why I'm here I know that there are many temptations and la

Some Problems in Wine and Finance that

Drinks are going to be higher at the clubs after the Raines law goes into effect. The proconsiderable club, and \$800 a year out of that profit is an item worth considering. As prices now are there is only a small margin of profit on whiskey and mixed drinks. It is a problem in nearly every club to give a good dinner wine at 25 or 30 cents a half bettle. All sorts of devices are resorted to in order to do this at a small profit. One club used to buy an imported claret of fair quality and diline it with a small percentage of water in order to sell the wine at a profit with the dinner.

Whiskey varies in price from 10 to 25 cents a drink in New York clubs. Most clubs give a fair whiskey at 10 cents, and a better one at 15, 20, or 25. There is a profit of 30 to 60 per cent, on whiskey at 10 cents, and a better one at 15, 20, or 25. There is a profit of 30 to 60 per cent, on whiskey at these prices, quality corresponding with price. A drink of whiskey in a club is rather larger than the average drink at a public bar, because most clubs send the drink of whiskey to the consumer in a tiny decanter hoiding chough for the man that habitually takes a big drink. There are from lifteen to sixteen of these decanters in a quart of whiskey, and at this rate there is a good profit on a fair whiskey at 10 cents per drink. But there are only about tweive cocktails in a quart of whiskey, and cocktails are said in most clubs at 15 cents each, or 25 cents for two. Time and ingredients considered, there is a rather light profit on cocktails and this rate. The profit on some other mixed drinks is larger, especially on the summer punches. The profit on good sherry at 15 cents per glass, the usual price in the clubs, is not great. There is a fair profit on some other mixed drinks is larger, especially on the summer punches. The profit on good sherry at 15 cents a rotter light profit on cocktails will no longer be seld at 25 cents a half bottle will be of rather more quality than hereisfore, and perhaps more native clues, and that cocktails will no longer be seld at 25 cents a half bottle will be of rather poorer quality than hereisfore, and perhaps more native clues, and mixed drinks generally will contain paorer liquors than at present. Champagnes, which are c on whiskey and mixed drinks. It is a problem in nearly every club to give a good dinner

ONE HUNDRED CARIBOU IN A HERD. No One May See Again. "I was trout fishing early one summer up in

Somerset county, Me.," said a New York sportsman. "My camp was on the shore of one of the many small lakes that abound in that part of the State. One evening, just at sunset, my guide came in, all a quiver with excitement.

"If you want to see something that neither you nor any other man will ever be likely to see again,' said he, 'just sneak down to the pond

"I crept stealthily in his wake down through the thick timber to the edge of the lake. It was still light enough at the upper end of the lake, where we were camped, and which was not in the shadow of the hills, for us to see plainly a quarter of a mile along the margin of the water. The guide cautiously parted the dense growth of young birches that fringed the edge of the lake on that side. "'Look yonder!" he whispered.
"I looked and my heart almost jumped out

"I looked and my heart almost jumped out of my mouth. The sight was almost past believing. All along the upper shore of the lake, standing helly deep among the hily peds, in various attitudes of grace and statellness, the water was allow with caribon. Magnificantly antiered buils stamped and shorted and tossed their kingly heads among meek-faced cows, while in and out among them shorted a drove of velvet-conted calves. We counted lifty-seven buils and cows, and almost every caw had a proprietary interest in at least one calf. We watched this remarkable congregation of carl-hou in silence the sight being too much for speech until the shadows of evening began drawing deeply about them, and we could have seen them only dimly a few minutes later. Then my guide whis hered!

"Well pull on 'em just once, anyhow, and see how many we can drop."

my guide whis pered;

"We'll rull on 'em just once, anyhow, and see how many we can drop."

"Selecting each of us a hig bull, we fired. A terrified chorus of snorts followed the discharge of the guiss. There was a sound of water in great commotion for a moment, and the next instant the woods were filled with the crashing of the flying herd through the thick brush. My guide and I sent the contents of our second barries after the carlbon as they rushed in a continue and the hest instant the words were filled with the crashing water. In less time than it takes to tell all was as quiet as if nothing had occurred to disturb the solitude of the great whiterness, in the water, their huge bulks showing above the broad mat of hily pads, lay the dead hodies of the two old bulls we han selected as our first targets. On the edge of the lake, one with his head in the water and bis flanks stretched on the shore, and the other with his anters lifted high on land, his bind parts buried among the lilles, buy two other bulls, the victius of the two chance shots that followed the herd in its flight.

"Two seen a good many caribon in my time," said the guide who was Nat Moore, at that time Maine's greatest caribon hunter "but the natural history of Maine never calculated on me or any one else ever getting in among such a congregation of 'em as that was."

"Two or three scasons after that thirty carbon came into that same lake while Nat was

me or any one else ever getting in among such a congregation of 'em as that was.'

"Two or three seasons after that thirty caribou came into that same lake while Nat was there. He shot one, and expected to see the rest of the heridash instantly away into the woods. To the oldguide's surprise, instead of the rest scampering away they seemed to be panic stricken, and huddled together in the pond, snorting and splashing the water about. It was at until Nat had shot and killed seven of the drove that the strivious recovered their wifs and removed themselves without any more ado out of the reach of his deadly aim. This was twenty years ago. I have been on those Maine waters every year, almost, since them, and have never seen but three caribou there in all that time, and two of these I saw last year, killing one, a big buil."

Arrested as a Vagrant with \$7.000 on Him.

The state of t

SPITE of the extensive use of alcoholic and malt beverages, it is beyond question that the great demand of the people of the United States to-day is for pure water. The first attempt is to secure it by putting in a system of public supply. What is the result? The water thus furnished varies all the way from indifferent to bad. Good

MONDONA CERTIFICA

the public water supply is of poor quality. People of nice taste pronounce Londonderry to be simply unsurpassable as a table water. As a remedial agent in cases of Rheumatism, Gout,

is nowhere sold more readily than in those localities where

Dyspepsia, Gravel, Bright's Disease, etc., it is prescribed by physicians all over the land every day in the year.

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